5/16/74

The Sacramento Observer

1973 WINNER OF THE JOHN B. RUSSWURM TROPHY FOR JOURNALISM EXCELLENCE

ELECTION '74

MAY 16, 1974

PART I

This is the first of three special editions, written in THE OBSERVER'S own easy-to-read style, giving readers a handy reference and guide to the 1974 Primary Election.

THE OBSERVER'S ELECTION GUIDES MAY 23 & MAY 30

THE CANDIDATE GUIDE '74

In 1974, Black Califonians in increased numbers will join fellow citizens going to the polls to elect new officials and decide on vitally important ballot propositions.

The judgment of all these citizens can be no better than the quality of the factual information they receive and retain from candidates, news and advertising sources.

This election year, THE SACRAMENTO OBSERVER, America's No. 1 Black newspaper, plans to provide its readers with the most factual and objective news and analysis possible.

We feel, as never before, that our award-winning publication can and must serve as "a catalytic agent to Black community political action."

THE OBSERVER has encouraged all candidates, plus proponents and opponents of ballot issues, to meet with us and discuss their platforms and positions. Information directly from those involved has been and will continue to be our way of displaying the responsiveness of the political process to ALL citizens.

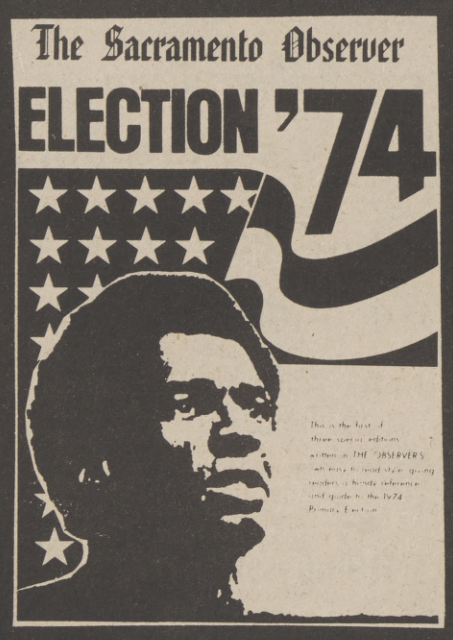
With this information, THE OBSERVER plans to publish three resourceful and informative political and election specials.

Besides this edition, containing an analysis of the 1974 ballot propositions, plus information on the statewide constitutional candidates, there will be two additional primary election guides Thursday, May 23rd, and Thursday, May 30th.

Together these three issues will represent the most informative and effective voter's guides ever published in the Black communities of California.

The compelling reasons for THE OBSERVER'S interest in publishing these special issues are to encourage active and INFORMED Black participation in the 1974 political process.

Join us today in this important edition.



Let 1974 be the year we commit ourselves. Let this be the time we carefully weigh our important policitcal decisions. And above all, let 1974 be the year we "get involved."

THE BALLOT PROPOSITIONS FOR THE 1974 PRIMARY ELECTION

In the state ballot propositions, the citizens of California have the most direct opportunity to influence the direction of government in California. On Tuesday, June 4, each citizen eligible to vote will be able to cast a ballot for or against the 9 propositions. Our decision, at the polls, will become the law of the state.

Direct Democracy is a powerful tool of the people; but its strength is almost entirely dependent upon the degree of understanding we have of the issues to be voted upon. Often, in the past, the ballot propositions have not met this test.

Californians have often been forced to struggle through important, but legalistic, language which made it difficult to grasp and retain the most pertinent of the available information.

This year however, THE OBSERVER, thanks to the help of the League of Women Voters of California, has taken the official ballot descriptions and arguments which are distributed by the Secretary of State, and we have eliminated repetitive information, rephrased language, and made the issues more readily understandable.

This material, however, will not substitute for a complete reading of the official arguments; but it will make such a full reading more enjoyable and enlightening.

California has always required popular approval of any changes in the Constitution. Until 1911, only the Legislature could propose such changes.

Since then, the people have had the right to propose both constitutional amendments and new statutory laws for the State. Through the referendum they may also keep a new statutory law from going into effect unless it receives approval at the polls.

Bond acts must also be voted on by the people.

The Constitution requires the Legislature to submit for popular approval:

(1) Any change in the Constitution.

(2) Any change in a law originally adopted as an initiative act (unless the initiative act authorized the Legislature to amend it).

(3) Any bond act.

Bond acts and Legislative Constitutional amendments must be approved by a 2/3 vote in each house of the Legislature before they may be placed on the ballot.

The Constitution allows citizens to place on the ballot:

(1) An initiative constitutional amendment.

(2) An initiative statute.

(3) A referendum -- a proposal to oppose or approve a legislative statute.

Citizens put these measures on the ballot by getting sufficient signatures on a petition and presenting it to the Secretary of State for "qualification."

The Secretary of State must find that such petitions have sufficient valid signatures of registered voters to satisfy the requirements of the Constitution.

Initiative constitutional amendment petitions require signatures equal to 8% of the total vote cast for all candidates for Governor in the most recent gubernatorial election.

Initiative statute and referendum petitions both require signatures equal to 5% of the total votes cast for all candidates for Governor in the most recent gubernatorial election.

Five ballot measures are constitutional amendments proposed by the Legislature.

Three bond acts (Proposition 1, 2, and 3) are proposed by the Legislature.

One measure (Proposition 9) is an initiative statute proposed by citizens.

By law, measures appear on the ballot in the following order:

(1) Measures proposed by the Legislature in the order determined by the Secretary of State.

(2) Initiative measures in the order in which they qualify.

(3) Referendum measures in the order in which they qualify.

A simple majority vote is needed to adopt any measure, including bond measures.

In analyzing the pros and cons of ballot propositions, it is vitally important that you turn a deaf ear to the emotional language and concentrate on the true meaning and effect of a proposal.

Particularly important is the need to ignore the title of a ballot measure! This title is often given to the measure by its proponents, with the intent of appealing to voters who do not take the time to read the details of the proposal.

Actually, the title has absolutely nothing to do with the merits or demerits of a proposal and you should not be deceived by it.

Also, beware of distortions by those who write the official arguments in the pamphlet sent to you by the Secretary of State. Remember that the current law imposes no restrictions or standards upon the writers of these arguments.

☐ For
☐ Against 1

PROPOSITION 1

THE SITUATION

California's population has doubled in the last twenty years. While state park acreage has almost doubled in the last two decades, park usage has increased 10 times.

In 1964, the voters approved a $150 million Bond Act to provide for acquisition and development of lands for State and local recreation; that money is now depleted. In 1970, the voters approved a $60 million bond act to pay for onshore recreation facilities at units of the State Water Project and to provide fish and wildlife enhancement at reservoirs and waterways.

Federal grants and the above bond acts have financed the capital outlays for the Department of Parks and Recreation in recent years. Federal funding was reduced 2/3 in 1973.

PROPOSITION 1 is the State Beach, Park, Recreational and Historical Facilities Bond Act of 1974

THE PROPOSAL

Under the proposed Bond Act of 1974, the State would authorize $250 million in general obligation bonds to continue the policy of State park and local park acquisition and development. In addition, it appropriates $50,000 from the Bagley Conservation to be used for advance planning of bond-financed projects.

The bonds would be allotted as follows: $90 million for State Park System acquisition; $45 million for development of State Park existing units or units to be acquired; $15 million for development of State Park Historical resources; $10 million for acquiring and developing property for wildlife management; and $90 million for grants to county and city governments for acquisition and / or development.

All state and local projects would be obliged to meet certain criteria outlined in the Act before bond monies could be authorized.

THE QUESTION

Should the State issue $250 million in general obligation bonds to provide funds to obtain and establish state and local parks, beaches, and historical facilities?

ARGUMENTS FOR

1. Beach and park sites are rapidly disappearing and must be purchased before they are no longer available or become too expensive to purchase with public funds.

2. Proposition 1 allows the purchase of beaches and parks locally without a property tax increase.

3. Last year nearly one million people were turned away from State Parks and 85% of them were Californians.

4. Rigid controls have been included in the proposal to insure planning and fair allocation of the funds.

5. Slight loss to local tax base (less than one-tenth of one percent statewide) would be more than offset by increase in value to surrounding private lands.

ARGUMENTS AGAINST

1. Already available state and federal lands should be better utilized before more land is purchased.

2. The economic situation may make new general obligation bonds difficult to market and could put other unsold State bonds in jeopardy.

3. Higher taxes could result from the erosion of the tax base with this increased government ownership of land.

4. The bond proposal does not include the cost of staffing or operating any newly acquired park and recreation facilities.

THE BALLOT PROPOSITIONS

☐ For ☐ Against 2

PROPOSITION 2 -- Clean Water Bond Law of 1974

THE SITUATION

In 1970, the voters of California approved a $250 million bond measure to help local public agencies finance the planning, design and construction of water treatment and disposal facilities, and water reclamation works. It is now anticipated that by late 1974 or early 1975 all of those funds will have been spent.

About 30% of the State's population is now served by sewage treatment plants that meet the federal standards requiring secondary treatment of sewage. Only about half of proposed new projects can be funded with existing federal, state, and local funds.

On a matching basis the federal government pays 75% of the project cost; State, 12-1/2%; and local agencies, 12-1/2%.

THE PROPOSAL

This measure would provide for the issuance of an additional $250 million in general obligation bonds to continue to help local agencies construct waste treatment and disposal facilities and water reclamation projects.

This Proposition would enable the State to provide at least 12-1/2% of the total cost of such projects. If the measure does not pass, when current state funds are spent, the local agencies would have to pay 25% of the total construction cost.

If the measure is passed and State funds are matched with federal and local funds, it is expected that projects can be constructed over the next several years which, combined with existing facilities, will permit 90% of the State's population to be served by sewage treatment plants that meet the federal standards.

THE QUESTION

Should the State issue $250 million in general obligation bonds to help local agencies build sewage treatment facilities and water reclamation projects?

ARGUMENTS AGAINST

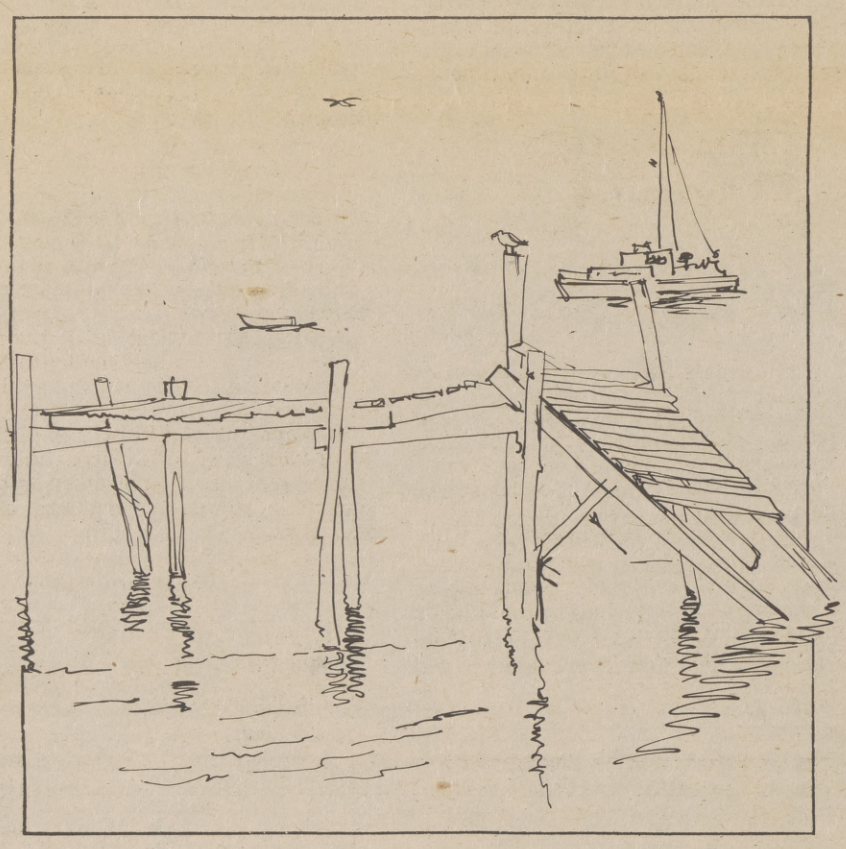
1. Cities and other local public agencies are required to build new or improved treatment and disposal facilities for the effective control of water pollution; without State aid, the local share will be doubled.

2. Since the interest rates that the State gets when it markets bonds are generally lower than those which municipalities and districts are able to obtain, the total cost to the taxpayer is lowered with State participation in construction costs.

ARGUMENTS AGAINST

1. This measure will only defray a part of the capital costs of improved facilities. Local agencies will have to increase their costs to consumers to cover increased operational and construction expenses.

2. Improving water quality is a never-ending process. The 1970 bond measure was insufficient. If we pass this measure, proponents of clean water will probably ask for more bond money in 1978.



The Clean Water Bond Law on 1974 is the purpose of PROPOSITION 2

☐ For ☐ Against 3

PROPOSITION 3 -- Veterans Bond Act of 1974

THE SITUATION

Since 1921 California has assisted its war veterans primarily through the Veterans Farm and Loan Program known as Cal-Vet. The program is financed through the issuance of general obligation bonds to provide money for loans to veterans for the purchase or improvement of farms and homes.

The current interest rate on loans is 4 - 3/4% and the program has been entirely self-liquidating.

Veterans may apply for benefits providing they are native Californians or were residents of the State when they entered the U.S. Armed Forces and were honorably discharged, or released after 90 days service in a war or campaign for which the U.S. Government has authorized a medal.

There have been 15 previous bond issues for a total authorization of $2,535 billion.

The last Veterans Bond Act for $250 million was passed in 1972. With 800,000 Vietnam veterans and the application for $20,000,000 in new loans per month, it is estimated that existing funds will run out by June 1974.

THE PROPOSAL

This bond measure authorizes the State to issue $350,000,000 in general obligation bonds to continue the Veterans Farm and Home Loan Program (Cal-Vet).

THE QUESTION

Should the State of California issue $350,000,000 in general obligation bonds to continue the Veterans' Farm and Home Loan Program?

ARGUMENTS FOR

1. This program to help veterans is completely self-supporting. Taxpayers have never been asked to pay interest or principal on these bonds.

2. It is essential to provide the same benefits to the Vietnam veterans as has been provided for veterans of earlier conflicts.

3. The interest rate on these loans is now 4 - 3/4%. The interest which the veteran pays on his loan would be adjusted higher if the interest which the State had to pay on the bonds, plus the operating costs of the program, increased and was not covered by the loan interest.

ARGUMENTS AGAINST

1. Although the general taxpayer has not been required to contribute directly to any costs connected with these bonds, the credit of the State is always pledged for their support and would have to be called upon if the veterans did not repay their loans.

☐ For ☐ Against 4

PROPOSITION 4 -- Property Tax Reassessment in Event of Damage or Destruction

THE SITUATION

The California Constitution now gives the Legislature the power to authorize local taxing agencies to provide for assessment or reassessment of taxable property in the event of damage or destruction of such property by a major misfortune or calamity occurring after the lien date.

To qualify, the property must be located in an area proclaimed by the Governor to be a disaster area. The lien date, the date on which property is assessed according to its value, is the first Monday in March.

Damaged properties outside an official disaster area do not receive any property tax relief for losses which occur between lien dates, and are taxed at full value for the coming year.

THE PROPOSAL

Proposition 4 broadens authority for tax relief on damaged or destroyed property by deleting the wording in Section 2.8, Article XIII of the California Constitution which requires that property must have been destroyed by a "major" calamity and have been located in an officially declared area in order to qualify for a lowered assessment. This measure allows the Legislature to permit local governments to reassess taxable property damaged or destroyed by any misfortune or calamity.

THE QUESTION

Should the Constitution be amended to delete the requirement that, in order to reassess property damaged or destroyed by misfortune or calamity, such disaster must be "major" and occur within an area officially declared by the Governor to be a disaster area?

ARGUMENTS FOR

1. The property owner struck by disaster but outside an official disaster area should have the same relief as one who is located in an official disaster area.

2. There will not be any major loss of tax revenue to local governments because individual disasters are infrequent in any one community.

ARGUMENTS AGAINST

1. Local government could suffer loss of revenue through lowered taxes even though in many cases the property owner will continue to utilize the same services.

2. There will be added costs to local government because of increased work loads in the assessors' offices.

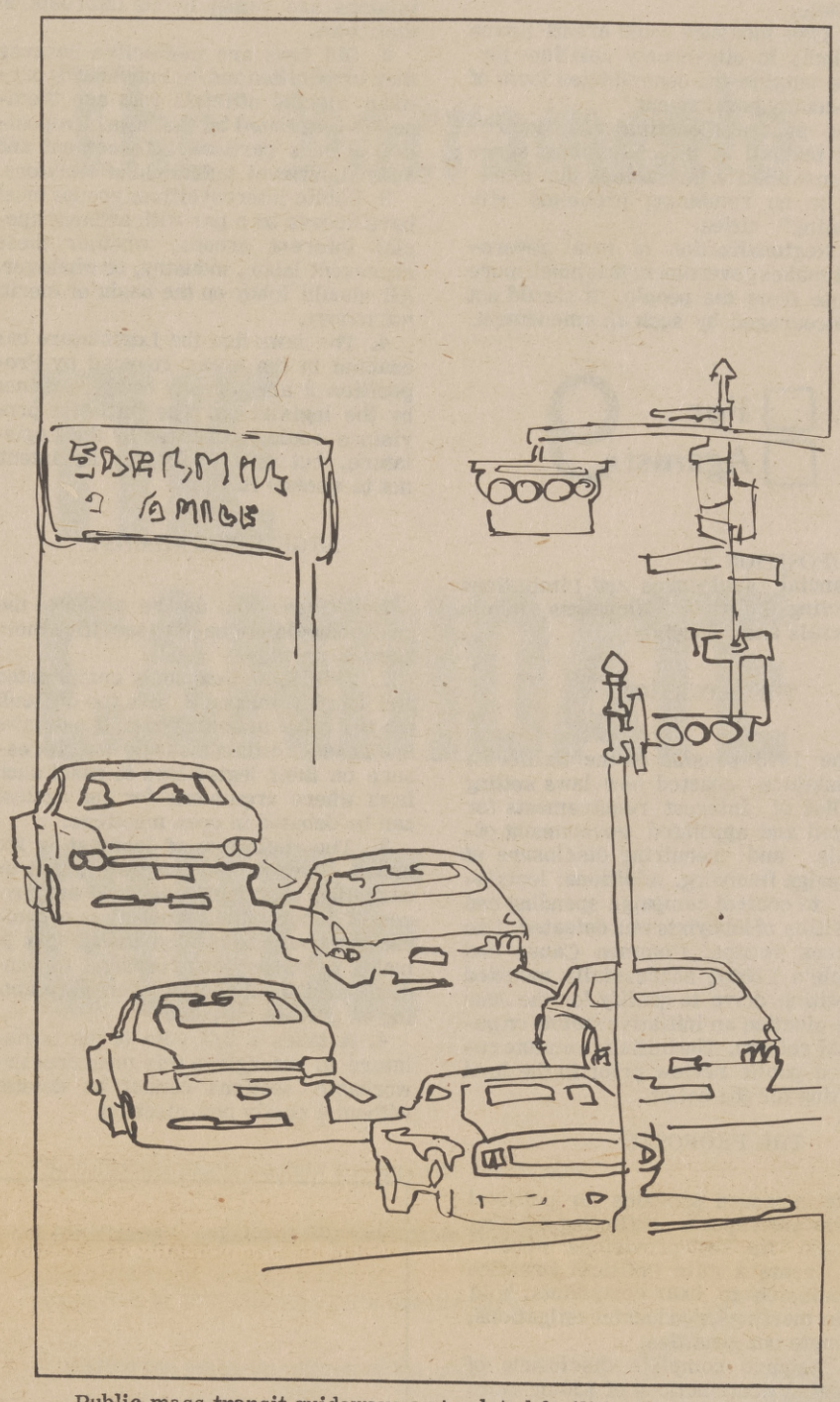
☐ For ☐ Against 5

PROPOSITION 5 -- Highways and Mass Transit Guideways

THE SITUATION

California voters in 1938 enacted a constitutional amendment, Article 26, which provided that highway user-generated funds be set aside solely for street and highway purposes. Since then, the amendment has been unchanged and the highway fund, 1/8 of California's total revenues, is used for street and highway construction, and administration and enforcement of traffic and vehicle control laws. A small portion is used for the operation of the State Air Resources Board.

THE BALLOT PROPOSITIONS FOR THE 1974 PRIMARY ELECTION



Public mass transit guideways and related facilities is the question of Proposition 5.

In 1970 California voters rejected, in a controversial election, a proposal which would have diverted part of the highway fund to use for mass transit and pollution research, as well as continued street and highway purposes.

The federal government is now offering matching funds to states and local area for mass transit systems; the federal funds come not only from the general fund but from the Federal Highway trust fund as well. The federal-local matching rate is now 4 federal dollars to 1 local dollar.

THE PROPOSAL

Proposition 5 (SCA 15-Mills) would amend the Constitution to repeal all of Article 26, and replace it with an entirely new article. It would allow revenue from motor vehicle taxes to be used for public mass transit guideways and related fixed facilities as well as for streets and highways, and for mitigation of environmental effects of transit facilities and of streets and highways.

Under the provisions of Proposition 5, no highway user revenue can be spent for the construction or improvement of exclusive public mass transit guideways until voters in the area where the funds are to be expended specifically authorize such use.

Planning and research funds are excluded from the election requirement. As an alternative to mass transit, local voters may choose to spend up to 25% of their allotment to pay off local street bonds.

THE QUESTION

Should the use of highway funds be broadened to include construction costs of public mass transit guideways and fixed facilities, as well as for continued construction and maintenance of public streets and highways, and should highway funds be used for measures to lessen detrimental environmental effects of streets, highways and mass transit facilities?

ARGUMENTS FOR

1. This proposal allows for a local solution to a local transportation problem. Highway money would not have to be spent almost entirely on highways.
2. Congestion, smog, safety and energy problems in our urban areas will not be cured by building more highways. Alternatives to highways must be provided.
3. Most pollution comes from motor vehicles and highway use; therefore, motorists' taxes should be used to eliminate motorists' pollution.
4. If voters do decide to build more streets in their own localities, they can use up to 25% of their allotted funds to pay for street bonds.
5. The federal government is committed to making funds available for mass transit. California must have funds available to match and share in such programs.

ARGUMENTS AGAINST

1. All highway user-generated revenues should be spent on highway user services and not diverted. The voters mandated this principle in 1938 and turned down an attempt to divert the funds in 1970.
2. Mass transit will not lessen the need for highways. Other sources of revenue need to be found rather than the already inadequate highway fund.
3. Some State funds are already being provided for smog control.
4. It is up to the auto manufacturers to curtail smog from vehicles and one state cannot do productive research or take action.
5. Many public mass transit systems in California will have to rely on buses, but vehicles cannot be purchased under the restrictions of this amendment.

The Sacramento Observer

ELECTION '74

VOTE TUESDAY, JUNE 4

☐ For
☐ Against 6

PROPOSITION 6 -- Public Legislative Proceedings.

THE SITUATION

The California Constitution now requires that the proceedings of each house shall be public except on occasions that in the opinion of the house require secrecy.

Questions of interpretation have arisen over whether committee meetings are included in this requirement. A closed meeting can now be held if, in the opinion of either house of the Legislature, it is necessary.

In 1953, the Legislature adopted the Ralph M. Brown Act which requires open meetings for local legislative bodies, including city councils, school boards, boards of supervisors, commissions, etc. The Brown Act was extended by California voters in 1970 to cover Regents of the University of California.

Since 1967, the State has had an open meeting law which applies to those state boards and commissions that are required by law to conduct official meetings.

In 1973, the Legislature adopted the Grunsky-Burton Open Meeting Act which provides that all meetings of the Assembly and Senate and their committees and sub-committees, as well as the conference committees on the budget, shall be open and public and held only after full public notice.

Exceptions are made for executive sessions regarding specified matters relating to personnel, security, conference committees other than on the budget, assignment of bills to committee, and private political party caucuses.

The measure will only become fully effective upon the passage of Proposition 6.

THE PROPOSAL

Proposition 6 would amend the Constitution to require that all meetings of the Legislature and its committees be open to the public. Certain exceptions would be permitted as provided by statute or concurrent resolution (a statute requires a majority vote of both houses of the Legislature and the Governor's signature; in this case, a concurrent resolution requires a 2/3 vote of both houses without the signature). The most recently enacted applicable law or resolution would take precedence.

THE QUESTION

Should the Constitution be amended to provide that the proceedings of each house of the Legislature, including committee meetings, be open to the public except as provided by the most recently enacted applicable statute or concurrent resolution?

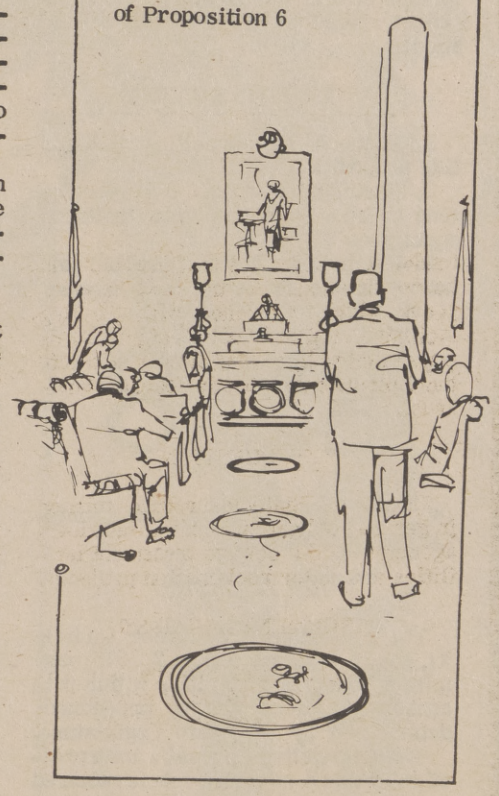
ARGUMENTS FOR

1. This amendment will mean that the decision to close meetings to the public no longer resides "in the opinion" of either house of the Legislature, but will require a vote of both houses. This is a safeguard to the public's right to know.
2. By permitting the use of concurrent resolution to determine when a meeting should be closed to the public, the Legislature is given the flexibility to meet an emergency situation when the delay required for passage of a statute is impractical.
3. Committee meetings will be open to the public. Under present constitutional provisions, it is not clear whether committee meetings are considered part of the "proceedings" that must be open.

ARGUMENTS AGAINST

There is no formal opposition.
1. This amendment is unnecessary since virtually all committee meetings of the Legislature are now open to the public.
2. This amendment still gives too much power to the Legislature to determine which meetings can be held in secret.
3. Ambiguities still remain in the interpretation of what constitutes a "meeting." Problems arise as to informal meetings of a majority of the members.

Public Legislative proceedings is the proposal of Proposition 6



☐ For
☐ Against 7

PROPOSITION 7 -- State Civil Service Exemptions

THE SITUATION

The California Constitution (Article XXIV, Section 4) now exempts a number of state employees from civil service, including legislative, executive and judicial employees and appointees; university, state college and public school officers and employees; and members of all boards and commissions.

In 1973, following a two year study by the Legislature's Joint Committee on the Master Plan for Higher Education, the Legislature created the California Postsecondary Education Commission and gave it the responsibility of preparing a comprehensive five year plan for California's public and private postsecondary schools, including vocational and trade schools, junior colleges, colleges and universities.

The Joint Committee's study which recommended creation of the Commission also recommended that certain of the Commission's staff positions be exempt from civil service provisions.

THE PROPOSAL

Proposition 7 would add subdivision (n) to Section 4 of Article XXIV of the California Constitution to exempt from civil service the chief administrative officer and 5 deputies of the California Postsecondary Commission.

ARGUMENTS FOR

THE QUESTION

Should the Constitution be amended to also exempt from civil service the chief administrative officer and 5 deputies of the California Postsecondary Education Commission?

ARGUMENTS FOR

1. Policy making positions should be exempt from civil service.
2. Exemption will provide greater flexibility in recruiting and hiring the most highly qualified persons.
3. The university and college personnel are exempt from civil service. Therefore, the persons responsible for planning and coordination of these systems should be exempt.
4. The salaries of all employees of the Postsecondary Education Commission would be subject to the same budget review as those of other state agencies.

ARGUMENTS AGAINST

1. There is no compelling need for this proposition.
2. Exemptions from civil service tend to turn employees into "political appointees."
3. Exempt employees can be paid more than civil service employees.

☐ For
☐ Against 8

PROPOSITION 8 -- Sacramento County-Cities Consolidation

THE SITUATION

The California Constitution (Article XI, Sec. 6 -- adopted June 2, 1970) permits a county and all cities within it to consolidate, according to procedures determined by the State Legislature.

The Legislative Counsel's interpretation is that a majority vote is required in each city within a county before the consolidation of any city and the county can occur.

In 1971, a 40-member Citizens Committee on Local Governmental Reorganization was appointed by the Sacramento County Board of Supervisors and the Sacramento City Council and instructed to devise a single general purpose government for Sacramento County.

The Citizens Committee has conducted intensive studies on governmental reorganization, and enabling legislation to permit a merged form of government in Sacramento County has been adopted by the Legislature.

The Committee is proposing to organize community governments with specific local powers in addition to the overall city-county government. A new charter is scheduled for presentation to Sacramento County voters in November, 1974.

There are three small cities in Sacramento County (Folsom, Galt and Isleton) which are geographically separated from the City of Sacramento. These cities may wish to retain their independence.

The Legislative Counsel has given the opinion that under existing Constitutional provisions, the Legislature may not provide for the independent status of cities within a consolidated county. For any such city to retain its independence, the Constitution must be amended.

THE PROPOSAL

Proposition 8 would amend the Constitution to permit Sacramento County to consolidate with any and all of its cities as provided for by the Legislature upon the approval of a majority of voters in Sacramento County and the voters of such cities.

THE QUESTION

Should the California Constitution be amended to permit any or all of the cities in Sacramento County to consolidate with Sacramento County upon the approval of a majority of voters in both Sacramento County and such cities?

ARGUMENTS FOR

1. Because of a unique situation in Sacramento County, the constitutional provisions permitting consolidation may actually prevent such a reorganization by allowing less than one-tenth of one percent of the county population (a majority in Isleton) to veto merger.

This amendment should be adopted to correct this inequity.

2. Planning for a consolidated form of government for the City and County of Sacramento has involved intensive study by the Citizens' Committee on Local Government Reorganization.

If the majority of voters in the county and in the City of Sacramento agree with the Committee's recommendations, the reorganization should be approved and not be prevented by a negative vote in one or more of the small cities.

3. The three small cities in Sacramento County are outside the metropolitan area, an unusual situation in California urban counties.

They should have the right to remain independent if they wish without deterring the consolidation of other areas in the county.

4. No other county in the State has advanced to the point of considering consolidation, and there are only a few counties in which this move would be practical. It is unlikely that any other counties will need a special amendment to the Constitution.

5. Since Article XX of the Constitution has not yet been revised, this section can be deleted when it is no longer needed as part of the continuing Constitution revision process.

ARGUMENTS AGAINST

1. The Constitution should not be amended for special interest groups.
2. The Constitution should be amended to permit any county and city to consolidate, with local option to allow any city within such a county to remain independent if it so chose.

Making an exception just for Sacramento County will set a pattern for other counties to get a similar constitutional amendment passed by the Legislature and approved by a majority of voters in the State.

3. This measure could create future problems in city-county relations for cities outside the consolidated form of city-county government.

The present Constitutional requirement that all of the cities must agree on consolidation guarantees that there will be no remaining problems with "floating" cities.

4. Regionalization of local government makes government that much more remote from the people. It should not be encouraged by such an amendment.

☐ For
☐ Against 9

PROPOSITION 9
Financial Disclosures and Limitations affecting Political Campaigns, Public Officials and Lobbyists:

THE SITUATION

The 1973 session of the California Legislature enacted new laws setting conflict of interest requirements for elected and appointed government officials and requiring disclosure of campaign financing. Additional legislation to control campaign spending and activities of lobbyists was defeated. Two citizens groups, Common Cause and People's Lobby, successfully mounted a petition drive to qualify for the June 1974 election an initiative statute on political reform. The initiative statute received public review prior to the final drafting for the ballot.

THE PROPOSAL

The measure provides for political reform and repeals conflicting existing statutes. Its key provisions would:

1. Create a Fair Political Practice Commission to hear complaints, hold public meetings, conduct investigations, and mete out penalties.
2. Require complete disclosure of campaign contributions of $50 or more and place similar requirements on disclosure of expenditures for all state and local elected officials spending $500 or more in a campaign.
3. Limit the amount of money that could be spent in races for Governor and other statewide offices and for ballot measure qualification and campaigns.
4. Prohibit campaign contributions and gifts of more than $10 per month by lobbyists, and require registration of and reporting, by lobbyists.
5. Require all State and local elected public officials and chief administrative officers to disclose their assets and outside income falling within the area of their public responsibility. Prohibit public officials from acting in their official capacities in areas where they stand to gain financially.
6. Modify organization of the State ballot pamphlet, and establish procedures whereby a voter can see correction of false material.
7. Impose a system of rotating candidates' names on ballots so that incumbents are not always at the top; prohibit the mailing of a legislative newsletter at public expense after an elected state officer has filed a declaration of candidacy.
8. Authorize auditing of the candidates' required spending statements.
9. Provide criminal and civil penalties for willful violations.

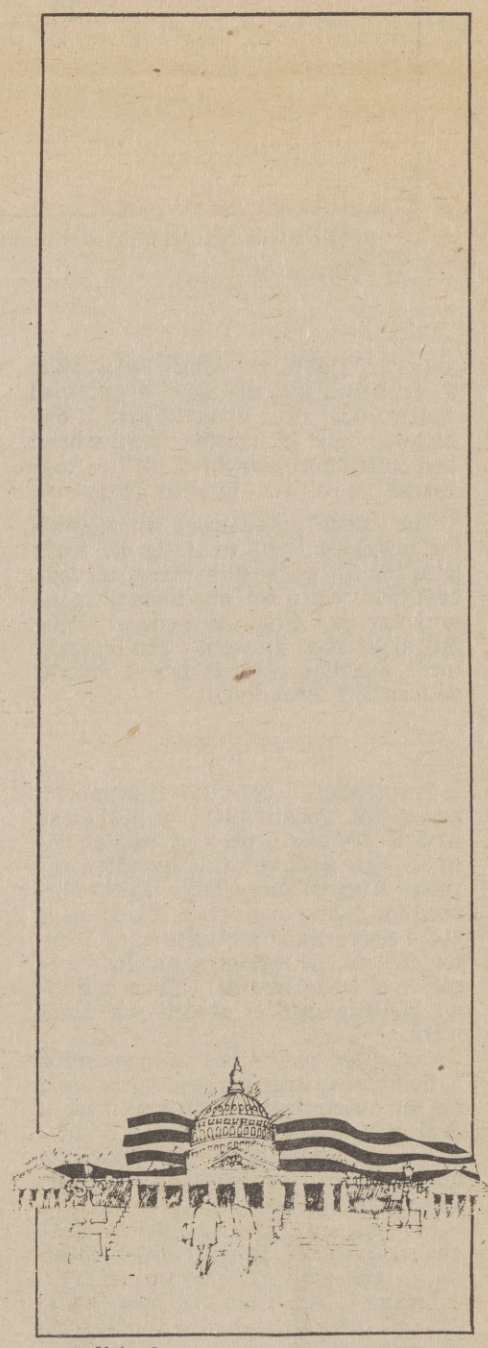
THE QUESTION: Shall the voters enact an initative statute which repeals related existing laws and places strict new regulations with penalties on conflicts of interest by state and local officials, campaign spending, political contributions, and lobbying activities; and provides for preparation of the State voters' pamphlet?

ARGUMENTS FOR

1. The only fair representative government is an open system. We have a right to know where campaign monies come from and whether or not our legislators are voting in our interests on their own.
2. Old laws are ineffective because they are written and/or enforced by partisan elected officials who are themselves regulated by the laws. Proposition 9 ends partisan enforcement and adds significant sanctions for violators.
3. Public interest citizen groups must have access on a par with affluent special interest groups, whether these represent labor, industry, or whatever. All should lobby on the basis of merit, not money.
4. The laws that the Legislature has enacted in the areas covered by Proposition 9 are already being weakened by the legislators. The initiative provisions could be changed by the Legislature, but only to further its intent, not to weaken it.

ARGUMENTS AGAINST

1. Citizens who desire to serve the public should not have to sacrifice their right to privacy.
2. This is an extremely complicated and lenghty measure. It is too difficult for the voter to understand. If new laws are needed, citizens should exert pressure on their legislators to enact such laws where arguments for and against can be debated in open meetings.
3. The definition of lobbyist is too broad. Because of the restriction on campaign contributions, staff employees of labor unions and other organizations could be denied their right to make campaign contributions to candidates of their choice, even when acting as private citizens.
4. It takes a 2/3 vote of the Legislature to strengthen this measure; unworkable sections cannot be deleted without a costly new election.

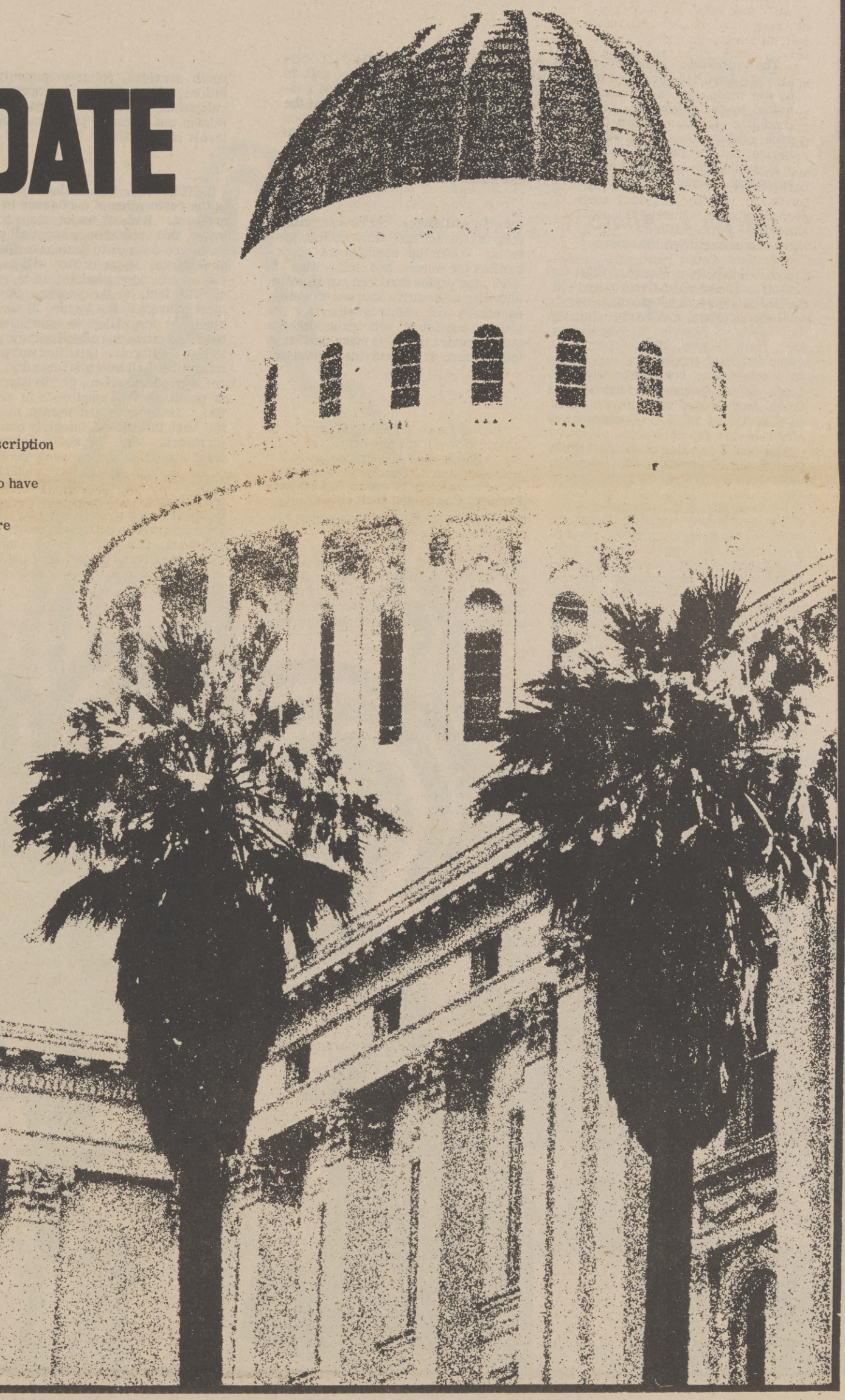


Political reform in a strict sense is the purpose of Proposition 9

The Sacramento Observer

THE CANDIDATE GUIDE

The following pages contain a composite description of California's constitutional candidates who have responded to THE OBSERVER's questionaire or visited the editorial offices of the paper.



THE CANDID

The candidate information and photographs in THE SACRAMENTO OBSERVER have been provided by the candidate or by members of their staff. In no way whatsoever have the editors altered the meaning of the information submitted by the candidates. Only minor editing has been done in order that the candidate statements meet the space requirements of the publication. When such editing has been necessary, every possible precaution has been taken to insure that the candidate's statement was not altered in any meaningful way.

It should also be pointed out that candidates are listed in alphabetical order, according to their name and regardless of political party affiliation.

Joseph L. Alioto

Democrat, San Francisco

OCCUPATION: Mayor of City and County of San Francisco. Age 58.

EDUCATION: Graduate of St. Mary's College, Morage, California; Catholic University of America in Washington, D.C., Law Degree, 1940. OTHER: A combination of careers and experience in trust-busting law, agriculture, the trade labor movement, international trade, banking and urban government. Next president of U. S. Conference of Mayors.

PRIORITIES: 1) To heal the wounds caused by the Reagan Administration; forge a new spirit of cooperation between Governor's office and Legislature. 2) To re-establish the independent voice of the people in Sacramento; break the monopolist's grip on California government by strong, independent executive leadership. 3) To reconcile the vital claims of the environment with the claims of reasonable growth and necessary jobs. Specific suggestions: -Establish statewide plan for open space and recreation. -Establish mass transit systems financed from State Gas Tax and Federal Highway Trust funds. -Draft strong reform legislation designed to close tax escape hatches. -Organize an anti-trust team to end monopoly power and corporate dominance in California. -Provide tuition-free university and state college systems. -Open up employment opportunities for women and minorities in labor, the professions and government. -Develop alternative sources of energy, especially our unique geothermal deposits, consistent with maintaining a quality environment, to make California independent from outside suppliers.

Alex D. Aloia

Democrat, Los Angeles

OCCUPATION: Professor of Education; Chairman, Department of Education, Loyola Marymount University; Licensed Psychologist. Age 53.

EDUCATION: B.S., University of Illinois; M.S. Ph.D., University of Southern California, and post-doctoral studies. OTHER: Thirty years of community and professional service in the prevention of crime and delinquency, youth services, police-community relations, aiding the poor, manpower development, senior citizens programs, women and minority programs, and all levels of education.

PRIORITIES: The fundamental issue is the restoration of confidence in government. Without major steps to improve this condition, almost all programs are doomed to become ineffective or failures. My priorities will be: 1) A completely open administration, giving all the facts to the people. Government belongs to the people. 2) Appointments by me will go to committed and qualified citizens, reflecting the population of California. Qualified women and minorities will have total equality. I will not tolerate tokenism. 3) The upgrading of public service employees is essential. These men and women must be the best in attitude, integrity and performance. With the above getting instant attention, the awesome problems of the energy crisis, increased unemployment, rampaging inflation, uncontrolled crime and deteriorating education will be top priorities in my administration, with a better chance for some solutions. Our State must be given back to the people and taken out of the hands of special interest groups and wealthy individuals.

Joseph Francis Brouillette

Democrat, Citrus Heights

OCCUPATION: Teacher. Age 42.

EDUCATION: M.A. and B.A. from California State University, Chico, in Political Science. M.S. from University of Illinois in Economics. OTHER: I have taught civics, California government, and California economic and social problems for sixteen years in the public school system.

PRIORITIES: My number one priority is an equitable state income tax. Before this can be done, the state legislature must have their annual salary -- which is now equal to $40,000 with the tax free benefits -- lowered to $25,000 and all made taxable. The governor, and other Constitutional officers, must also be limited to salaries of $25,000. This is twice the median income for California families. When this is done it will be in the self interest of the state's law-

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IDATE GUIDE

makers to have an equitable income tax free from loopholes. All elected officials must make their state and federal income tax returns a public record up to five years after leaving public office and after that time if 100 citizens sign a petition for that purpose. Government must be made accountable to the people. The state's graduated income tax must replace the regressive sales tax. I also want a unicameral 96-member legislature -- two for each congressional district -- and limited to two successive four-year terms.

Edmund G. Brown, Jr.

Democrat, Los Angeles

OCCUPATION: Secretary of State. Age, 36.

EDUCATION: Member of the Jesuit Order at the Sacred Heart Novitiate for 4 years, graduated University of California, 1961. J.D. degree from Yale Law School, 1964. OTHER: In 1968, Southern California Vice Chairman for the McCarthy Presidential campaign. In 1969, elected to the Los Angeles Community College Board of Trustees, and in 1970, elected Secretary of State for California.

PRIORITIES: As Governor, I will concentrate on the following areas: 1) Restore excellence to our educational system, particularly in low income areas; smaller classes in elementary schools, early education, basic reading and math skills and vocational education will be stressed. 2) Do everything possible to provide comprehensive statewide land use planning, develop rapid transit systems and encourage energy research and development. 3) Continue fighting for meaningful political reform; lobbyists should be strictly regulated; the influence of big money must be diminished; along these lines, I authored, along with People's Lobby and Common Cause, Proposition 9, the political reform initiative; a Governor committed to such political reform can help bring a new era of openness and honesty to state government. 4) Bring some compassion to our state mental health program. 5) Oppose efforts to dilute environmental protection laws.

Herb Hafif

Democrat, Claremont

OCCUPATION: Consumer Advocate. Age 44.

EDUCATION: Doctor of Law Degree, USC, Magna Cum Laude graduate of Pomona College. OTHER: Selected 1972 National Consumer Advocate of the Year by the American Trial Bar, leader of many consumer and environmental causes, plus court reform and mental health. Educator, Author, Lecturer, plus a widespread experience in trial and anti-trust law, administration of the largest state trial bar in U.S. and over 13 corporations.

PRIORITIES: The restoration of a responsive state government by the complete reform of the campaign system, and the elimination of large corporate control of the governmental process. The restoration of a real free enterprise system by the break-up of large monopolies presently controlling our economy. Reform of the criminal justice system, freeing it to concentrate on major crimes rather than victimless crimes, which should be decriminalized. Concentration on proper land use and the quality of life. We must preserve our air, our beaches, mountains, and develop a community value system that recognizes their true worth.

Bob Moretti

Democrat, Van Nuys

OCCUPATION: Speaker of the California Assembly. Age 37.

EDUCATION: 1958 graduate of the University of Notre Dame. OTHER: State legislator from Los Angeles

THE CANDIDATE GUIDE

County for more than nine years; since 1971 the Assembly Speaker, the State government position second in authority and responsibility only to the Governor's office itself.

PRIORITIES: I'm running for Governor with one primary goal -- to take State government out of the corporate board rooms and give it back to the people where it belongs. One of my priorities will be to call to task the new oil monopoly which has placed personal profits ahead of the public interest. Oil and other vested interests also must assume more of the tax burden. The tax system also must be made more progressive. Violent crime can be cut by better deployment of police and the courts. There can be more ordinary honesty in the marketplace. We don't have to see sick people doing without medical care because they can't pay for it. It's also possible to prosper without, piece by piece, destroying the resources that make California great and unique. We can have state government that is honest and open, motivated to do a job for people, at a cost all of us can afford.

Conie R. Robertson

Democrat, Weaverville

OCCUPATION: State Forest Ranger. Age 39.

EDUCATION: High School graduate plus college; A.A. degree in Administration of Justice earned going to night school while working full time. OTHER: I have several years experience in private industry prior to going to work for the State of California. I have worked up through the ranks and have been in close contact with many other State Agencies other than the one I work for. I therefore have good knowledge of the organizational structure of the State Government and feel I could cut costs of government while adding to the quality of State Services.

PRIORITIES: I would seek to restore the confidence of the citizens in their government, as nothing constructive can be accomplished as long as the citizens feel the holders of the high offices of government are more interested in big business or special interest groups than they are in the average citizens that do the majority of the work, pay the bulk of the taxes but seem to have the least to say about government changes that affect their lives. I have several ideas on how to accomplish this that I will gladly explain to interested groups who would like to listen to me. However, the space limitations prohibit any further explanation on this questionnaire.

William Matson Roth

Democrat, Ross

OCCUPATION: Business executive. Age 57.

EDUCATION: B.A. Yale. OTHER: Builder of Ghirardelli Square in San Francisco. Member of University of California Board of Regents for the past 12 years. Introduced containerization as Matson Navigation's chief financial officer. American Ambassador and negotiator of the "Kennedy Round" trade agreement. Active in environmental affairs. Vice President of California Tomorrow.

PRIORITIES: California needs a governor able to make the huge, distant machinery of government work and be closer, more responsive to the people. Despite the rhetoric of economy, the state budget has grown unnecessarily through mismanagement. The governorship calls for skills and experience that I have developed in a variety of complicated, difficult business and civic responsibilities. I am the only candidate who is an executive, who has had to develop policy and then carry out programs. Our government must be independent of powerful and narrow interests now controlling and directing its policies if the public is to dominate the public process. I have the freshness and independence to reverse our present course. We must stop allowing business to stack agencies with business friends. We must prevent lobbyists from buying and selling candidates through corporate campaign contributions. Only then can we undo the damage to our programs of education, social service and consumer protection.

Jerome R. Waldie

Democrat, Antioch

OCCUPATION: Member of the House of Representatives from 14th District, since 1966. Previously served 8 years in State Assembly - 6 as Majority Leader. Age 49.

EDUCATION: A.B. in Political Science at U. C. Berkeley; Graduate of U.C. Law School, Boalt Hall. OTHER: Have taken an active role in reform efforts at both the state and federal levels including mental health programs, conservation and political and congressional reform.

PRIORITIES: There is no question but that the restoration of public confidence for our basic political and educational institutions is of paramount importance at this time. Public opinion polls show that faith in the presidency and the legislature is at an all-time low level. My administration will be predicated on openness. My campaign has been perhaps the most open of all the candidates. I have revealed my state and federal income tax returns for five years. I have listed all my campaign contributors and I have made a financial disclosure beyond the requirements of law. As governor my administration will attempt to restore public confidence. It is possible to have an apolitical administration, one which bases its decisions on merit and need, not political advantage, the Waldie Administration will be exactly that. The ramifications of such a commitment are great -- but the end result -- new life in our political system -- is even greater.

Lester H. Higby, Sr.

OCCUPATION: Ethical Philosopher. Age 56.

EDUCATION: 20 years various Universities, Colleges, institutions and Academies, including Eastern and Western Religions. OTHER: Two previous attempts for political office.

PRIORITIES: The immediate review and implementation of the many rejected recommendations of prestigious crime commissions. The immediate designation of The Salk Institute to secondarily formulate an ethical concept of man with his mind and body being inseparable and inter-related.

Elizabeth Keathley

Peace and Freedom, Free Venice

OCCUPATION: Anarchist Feminist Writer. Age 20.

EDUCATION: Presently an undergraduate majoring in Political Science at UCLA. I've attended the University of California off and on (mostly off) for three years. My experience in school, in the work force, in jail, and on the street, my readings and research, and my involvements with Amnesty International and United Farm Workers have familiarized me with many aspects of government oppression.

PRIORITIES: My objective is to end government and establish a free society, or rather to be a part of this process. Realizing that the U. S. government has plagued the land and people of California with slavery, murder, robbery, and ecological devastation, my first priority is to work toward California secession. Since all laws are compulsory limitations of our liberties, and are generally to the benefit of only the wealthy and powerful, the governor should use his/her office to veto bills and repeal laws, especially laws authorizing taxes, victimless crime laws, and laws authorizing salaries to "elected" officials, police, and other bureaucrats. Pardons should be granted to all prisoners. Intervention in the economy by the state and counties should be eliminated as it serves to thwart competition and protect monopolies. State schools are sources of miseducation and indoctrination, and they should be abolished. All state-held land should be sold at public auction.

Houston I. Flournoy

Republican, Claremont

OCCUPATION: State Controller. Age 44.

EDUCATION: B.A., M.A., Ph.D., Political Science. OTHER: Former assistant to U.S. Senator, Professor of Government, 6 years in California Legislature as Assemblyman.

PRIORITIES: Throughout my public career, public education has been my highest priority. I am deeply committed to maintaining a quality system of public schools from pre-school through college and graduate school. State government can become more efficient, productive, and, at the same time, more open and responsive to the public. I believe the administration of my own office has demonstrated this and I intend to use the same techniques on a statewide basis. I place a very high priority on the development of a comprehensive planning capability for state government. Only by planning can California avoid future crises in energy, food production, land use and transportation.

William J. Nelson

Republican, Fair Oaks

OCCUPATION: Consultant in Vocational Education.

EDUCATION: University of Texas; Armed Forced Institute; Virginia Union University, Chico State; Berkeley, Chapman College; B.A. Physics and Math, M.A. Education Administration California State College, Sacramento. OTHER: First Black telephone installer, New York Telephone Company; Nuclear Engineer AMI Equipment Corp., New York. EMC Inc., New York computer and electronic specialist. West Coast manager EMC, Inc.

PRIORITIES: Tax limit on home improvement. I think that this would fight inflation. Education for migrant workers. Proposes mobile teaching staffs to travel with migrant workers. Revamping elementary school system. Proposes smaller classroom. Youth in government appoint youth below voter franchise age to advisory positions within state government. Reduction of executive branch office. Salary would keep governors pay at $49,000 per year.

Ed Reinecke

Republican, Carmichael

OCCUPATION: Lt. Governor of California.

EDUCATION: B.S. from California Institute of Technology in Mechanical Engineering. OTHER: President of Febco Inc., Manufacturing concern. Elected to Congress in 1964, first Congressman to call for environmental protection and warned of impending energy crisis in 1965. Appointed Lt. Governor by Governor Reagan in 1969. Elected Lt. Governor in 1970.

PRIORITIES: Stands solidly for: -Imposition of the death penalty. -All out support for law enforcement agencies. -Maximum use of research and development funds in the search for energy sources to achieve self-sufficiency. -Eliminating wage and price controls. -Encouragement of business, industry and agriculture to create jobs and promote upgrading of job skills through holding down state taxes and securing legislation to clear the way for business to develop these new jobs. -Implementation of the work fare principle as a condition for welfare grants. -Implementation of environmental, conservation and anti-pollution programs, in balance with job considerations that are fundamental to the California economy, to provide long-range protection of California's great natural resources.

Joseph F. Stay

Republican, Burbank

OCCUPATION: Consumer Consultant. Age 52.

EDUCATION: Businessman. OTHER: Pioneer and founder of consumer protection and the Federal Trade Commission. Personal dedication for past nine years to consumer advocacy. Appointed as Consultant to the Los Angeles County Board of Supervisors. Consumer Affiars Commission. Staunch advocate of court and prison reform. Foregoing can be verified in State and Federal records.

PRIORITIES: As a consumer Advocate, I pioneered and founded the nationwide Consumer League organizations. -Complete circle of reform needed in State Government to leadership committed to public service responsibilities. -Restore respect and fill credibility gap between government and people. -Citizens are interested in results not process of government. -Recommend legislation to curb corrupt practices of better business bureaus and chambers of commerce, for many years misappropriating funds of small business interests to cater to special business interests, thereby creating blight on free enterprise system. -Repeal "commissions" existing for unjust enrichment of special interest groups - and lobbyists engaged in corrupt practices resulting in distorted, misinterpreted legislation, in exchange for large sums from those groups. If you control any legislative body's data and options, you control its actions. -Place greater emphasis on our resources and efforts directed toward solution of those social and economic problems of greatest overall statewide concern.

OTHER CANDIDATES

The above gubernatorial candidates have either responded to THE OBSERVERS questionnaire or have personally been interviewed by the publication's editorial staff in regards to their candidacy.

Additional candidates not listed above are as follows:

John Hancock Abbott, Democrat, Santa Clara; Eileen Anderson, Democrat, Beverly Hills; Raymond G. Chote, Democrat, Mountain View; Chris Musun, Democrat Los Angeles; Josephum S. Ramos, Democrat, Richmond; Baxter Ward, Democrat, Tarzana; Jim Wedworth, Democrat, Hawthorne; James A. Ware, Republican, Los Angeles; Trudy Saposhnek, Peace and Freedom, North Hollywood; C. T. Weber, Peace and Freedom, Signal Hill; and Glen Mitchell, Republican, Pine Valley.

LT. GOVERNOR CANDIDATES

HARMER

WEINGAND

Mervyn M. Dymally

Democrat, Los Angeles

OCCUPATION: State Senator

OTHER: In 1967, he became the first Black State Senator in California's history. He is the author of the Early Childhood Education Act and co-author of the State's new campaign disclosure law. Senator Dymally is chairman of the Select Committee on Children and Youth and Joint Committee on Legal Equality.

PRIORITIES: Ending off-shore drilling in the Santa Barbara Channel (the Lieutenant Governor is one of the three members of the State Lands Commission); elimination of tuition at the University and State Colleges imposed under the Reagan Administration (the Lieutenant Governor is a member of the Board of Regents and State College Board of Trustees); placing the State Department of Consumer Affairs under the direction of the Lieutenant Governor, as an independently elected official, with power to receive, evaluate and act on consumer complaints; acting as an "ombudsman" to open up access to the highest levels of government to those whose legitimate concerns and problems are being ignored.

John L. Harmer

Republican, Van Nuys

OCCUPATION: State Senator - Attorney. Age 39.

EDUCATION: University of Utah. Law Degree, George Washington University. OTHER: Chairman of the Senate Republican Caucus. Currently a member of 4 Standing Committees, and also serves on the Senate Subcommittee on Civil Disorders, and is Chairman of the Senate Select Committee on Innovation in the Structure and Administration of Public Education.

PRIORITIES: There are numerous tasks which need to be dealt with by the new Lieutenant Governor. In the interest of space I will mention only three.

1. Long range planning in the field of energy consumption. The short term solution to our gasoline shortage is not enough. We must systematically conserve our sources of energy and develop new sources such as geothermal and solar energy. 2. Work closely with the new Governor in an all-out effort aimed at reducing unnecessary spending by government. Government is the major cause of inflation and the rising cost of living. Government, as a result, must now take the first step in halting the inflationary spiral. 3. Upgrade the office of Lieutenant Governor.

Cy King

Democrat, Redlands

OCCUPATION: College Professor of Administration.

EDUCATION: B.A. degree in Engineering, University of California, Berkeley; Ph.D. Claremont College in Public Administration. OTHER: Former administrator for Loma Linda Medical Center. Traveled three years in Europe as hospital and industrial management consultant, part of the time under the auspices of Loma Linda Medical Center.

PRIORITIES: Sees comprehensive health care and insurance as his number one priority. He will also campaign for better education, campaign financing reform and welfare reform. King favors increased opportunities for the state's bilingual students. Proposes cultural enrichment programs. Also feels that the state should cut educational spending, but should also be concerned with the effectiveness of its programs. King is critical of the "welfare loafer" and says there must be a better way of moving people off the welfare roles.

This is a highly visible and well paid office. . . it should be used to its full potential. I do not intend to be the Governor's stand-in. Instead I will offer leadership and attempt to mold public opinion.

John G. Veneman

Republican, San Francisco

OCCUPATION: Rancher and San Francisco business executive. Age 48.

EDUCATION: Majored in business at the University of Texas. OTHER: Public service career spans 16 years as a school board trustee, county supervisor, state assemblyman, and Under-Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare in Washington.

PRIORITIES: The Lieutenant Governor's office must provide an active line of communication between the administration and the Legislature. As President of the Senate, he is in a position to serve as a catalyst between the Governor and the lawmakers and to shepherd the legislation needed to solve the major problems facing this state, e.g., tax reform, energy conservation and generation, environmental protection, and rapid transit. Next, the Lieutenant Governor should actively manage intergovernmental affairs. Nearly 40% of all state budget funds come from the Federal government. My past experience in Federal, state, and local government would give me the ability to make the complex intergovernmental system work in California. I would get the State Lands Commission moving in providing leadership for developing non-polluting forms of energy. Finally, as a Regent of the University of California, I would utilize my experience in education to maintain our high quality University system.

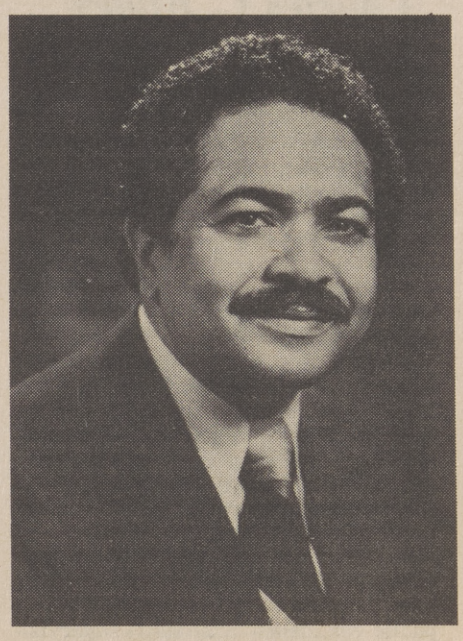
Elizabeth Smith Weingand

Democrat, Santa Barbara

OCCUPATION: Businesswoman.

EDUCATION: B.A. Psychology, Santa Barbara State Teachers College. OTHER: For 20 years a civil, environmental, and political activist; grass roots to campaign manager. Worked for six years as a Police-Investigations woman with the Santa Barbara Police Department specializing in juvenile crime prevention. Co-founder of GOO (Get Oil Out!) First woman hired by Metropolitan Life Insurance Company in their seven Western States Division as an insurance consultant in estate planning.

PRIORITIES: "Men have made a mess of things for long enough . . . it's time to give women a chance . . . we couldn't do worse, we're bound to do better," says Mrs. Weingand. She also feels that there are two many lawyers in public office and points to the defendants and their laywer profession's related to the Watergate case. She would also like to see less control of public policy by oil companies in California.



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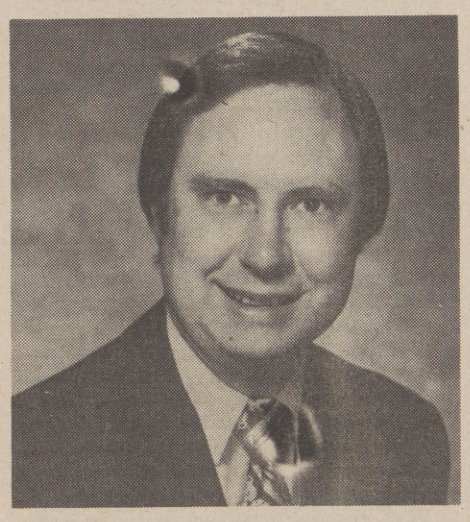


KING

OTHER CANDIDATES

The above Lt. Governor candidates have either responded to THE OBSERVER questionnaires or have been personally interviewed by the publication's editorial staff.

Additional candidates for Lt. Governor not listed above are as follows: Alberta Mae Procell, American Independent, Bakersfield; Robert W. Battin, Democrat, Santa Ana; Fidel Gonzalez, Jr. Democrat, Westminster; John Merlo, Democrat, Chico; Lawrence E. Walsh, Democrat, Downey; William Darling, Peace and Freedom, Cornell; and Marilyn Seals, Peace and Freedom, Los Angeles.

SECRETARY OF STATE CANDIDATES

THE CANDIDATE GUIDE

Charles C. Ripley

American Independent, San Jose

OCCUPATION: Senior Staff Engineer. Age 48.

EDUCATION: No reply. OTHER: Having worked through the ranks of this struggling, infant political party, I recognize all the difficulties the now unrepresented taxpayers and minority voters have in trying to organize to make themselves heard. I know how to identify trouble and how to reduce difficulties for all people.

PRIORITIES: Equal representation for the working and retired taxpayers is number one, including improved access to the polls by elimination of combined precincts, a more trustworthy vote tally by return to our traditional double count, and greater freedom of expression by working as Secretary of State for elimination of the cruel discrimination contained in unfair filing fees. I would see to greatly increased public confidence in the staffs supervising the voting and administration of the State office by hiring men and women of integrity and skill. All the citizens of California will be able to point to their electoral processes with pride and confidence because an unbiased new party is in charge. The men and women of California are sick of the messes the "experienced politicians" from the tired old parties have gotten us all into. A fresh, clean, new look is needed now to return government to the people.

Bruce Edward Brant

Democrat, Hollywood

OCCUPATION: Human Relations Worker. Age 53.

EDUCATION: 1949 graduate of Los Angeles City College with degree in liberal arts. Since then I have broadened my education with more than one hundred and fifty college and university courses in almost all subjects. OTHER: Southern California Director and international Director of Campaigners for Christ the King.

PRIORITIES: I am especially knowledgeable on blindness and the needs of other disadvantaged people. If elected, I will endeavor to provide ballots in braille, large print, Spanish, Chinese, etc., for the blind, aged, physically, and language handicapped. I believe that informed voters make better voters. Also, it is cruel to force the disabled to go to the polls to vote. Since braille and large print matter is postage free, California might actually save money by allowing these users to vote by mail. It is currently possible for a voter to be (unlawfully) simultaneously registered in all 40 California counties without any County Registrar knowing about it. A solution to this dilemma could be a centralized flexible hand and computerized master file containing duplicates of every registration.

March Fong

Democrat, Oakland

OCCUPATION: Assemblywoman, 15th District, Alameda County. Dental Hygienist, educator.

EDUCATION: B.S., University of California at Berkeley; Master of Education, Mills College; Doctor of Education, Stanford University. OTHER: Former Alameda County School District trustee; chairperson of several legislative committees; member of Economic Development Commission, Consumer Advisory Council, Arts Commission. Helped create and served on Commission of the Status of Women. Author of election reform measures.

PRIORITIES: My number one priority will be the strict enforcement of election codes requiring political candidates to fully disclose all source of campaign contributions, to adhere to campaign spending limitations, and to reveal personal income sources. I shall lead the fight for continued improvement of our election laws and campaign financing methods, with the primary objective of restoring public confidence and faith in our electoral system. I currently am sponsoring legislation to reduce the cost of campaigning, and will continue to see ways to encourage the average citizen to run for public office without being beholden to selfish special interest groups. As an Assemblywoman for nearly eight years, I often have championed "unpopular" causes in the public interest, ranging from venereal disease education programs in our schools to the banning of pay toilets in public facilities. If elected Secretary of State, I will continue to be an outspoken advocate of reform measures for the people.

Walter Karabian

Democrat, Los Angeles

OCCUPATION: California State Assemblyman. Age 36.

EDUCATION: Bachelor of Arts, University of Southern California; Master of Science, University of Southern California; Doctor of Jurisprudence, University of Southern California. OTHER: I have been an eight-year veteran of the California Legislature, a former deputy district attorney and a practicing lawyer in Los Angeles.

PRIORITIES: I will continue to press for enactment of equal rights legislation in keeping with the Equal Rights Amendment which I authored for ratification in California. I'm firmly committed to a strong concept of civil liberties, recognizing that freedom exists only where there is restraint on the part of government and where dissenting and unpopular ideas can be expressed.

Cathy O'Neill

Democrat, Pacific Palisades

OCCUPATION: Faculty, USC-Center for Urban Affairs, teaching Business and Government. Age 31.

EDUCATION: St. Joseph's College, B.A. Howard University, Masters Degree in Social Welfare, Program Design and Evaluation. OTHER: State Education Commissioner; City Attorney's Conflict of Interest Committee -- review election ordinances in Los Angeles and make recommendations for change. Credential Committee -- State Chairperson -- California Democratic Party; Californians For Campaign Reform -- founding member.

PRIORITIES: As Secretary of State and "chief election officer" in California, I would work for the following priorities: 1) Enactment of a Fair Campaign Conduct Code of Ethics, to end mudslinging; 2) Appointment of an Independent Prosecuter to police and prosecute impartially our new election laws; 3) Changes in the present financing of campaigns to limit private contributions from any one source to a political campaign; 4) Review registration requirements in California Election Code and make strong recommendations on improving opportunity of all people to register and vote; 5) Upgrade and further mechanize corporate filing procedures and public access to public records; 6) Assertively carry out membership on State Historical Preservation Commission to highlight and preserve multicultural heritage of California. Work to implement fully Political Reform Act of 1974.

Herman Sillas

Democrat, Los Angeles

OCCUPATION: Attorney, Educator, Journalist. Age 40.

EDUCATION: UCLA, UCLA Law School. OTHER: Fourteen years working as private attorney with Secretary of State's Office, corporate law. Twelve years' involvement, Democratic Party -- now Southern California Secretary. Chairman, California reapportionment committee. Chairman, Advisory Committee, United States Civil Rights Commission. College Instructor, political science. Contributing columnist, Los Angeles Times.

PRIORITIES: 1) Herman Sillas will increase surveillance over corporations, guarding against 'paper' or fly-by-night outfits which defraud the public and then dissolve. He will set up a commission to assist small businessmen establish corporations so they do not unwittingly violate the law. 2) Herman Sillas will assure effective, expeditious disclosure of campaign contributors. He will advocate for realistic but nonexclusionary public financing of campaigns. He will work to make voter registration easier and prevent the accidental disenfranchisement which plagues students, farm workers, senior citizens and others. 3) Herman Sillas will tighten supervisors of public notaries to prevent misuse of their commissions to the detriment of the public. 4) Herman Sillas will establish an advisory committee of lenders, borrowers, attorneys and computer technicians to streamline reporting required under the Commercial Code to lenders and the public. 5) Herman Sillas will improve the efficiency of cataloguing and public access to state records.

Israel Feuer

Peace and Freedom, Los Angeles

OCCUPATION: Educator; Consultant to Los Angeles Unified School District, Coordinator of Ecology Action -- Greater Los Angeles. Age 44.

EDUCATION: Reed and Pomona Colleges; Vista (California) public schools. OTHER: Over 25 years practical public affairs work and study in journalism, politics, law, etc., including 3 years active membership on California Legislature's Elections Code Revision Advisory Committee.

PRIORITIES: To profoundly transform the position itself -- from anachronistic bipartisan "superclerk," aggrandizing political 'p.r. agent," antiseptic "keeper of the Seal" for parochial Establishment interests -- to that of Secretary of State for all the people functioning as ombudsman, facilitator, advocate, innovator, in the art of self-governance imaginatively seeking to harmonize "individual liberty," "community control," "social planning," and "ecological reality." I would work to implement comprehensive radical reform of the entire electoral-political process, Key problem areas (and suggested approaches) include: campaign financing (government funded public informational "in-kind services"); apportionment bases (new legislative house and district criteria-guidelines); election systems (alternative voting and registration procedures); party reformation (redefinition of party membership, structure, ballot status); candidate criteria (information of varied eligibility standards). "Enhancing citizen/voter concern and understanding about real political issues and consequences," I wrote in 1970 . . . I remain missioned to true political education.

Willard C. Fonda

Republican, Monterey

OCCUPATION: Resident Monterey Peninsula Representative for the Innkeeper-Dohrmann Co., a division of Holiday Inns. Age 53.

EDUCATION: Attended Washington State University, Yale and Washington & Lee University. OTHER: Raised and educated in Glendale, California; lived in Pacific Palisades 18 years and Pebble Beach 4 years. Enlisted in the Army Air Corps and flew a combat tour in the Mediterranean, and also served as Personal Affairs Officer until 1946. Had 15 years experience in business administration as a self-employed California businessman before becoming a vice-president and general manager in the corporate structure.

PRIORITIES: The people of California are demanding reforms in political campaigning practices. Laws have been passed and others will follow. As the state's chief election administrator, I intend to see that these laws are followed to the letter and to use the influence of the office in making California a national model of honest and open elections. My business experience will bring to the clerical and custodial departments of the Secretary of State's office an efficiency that will assure work properly done at a minimum expense to the taxpayer. I will give Californians full-time, competent administration, hoping to restore public faith in its elected officials.

Wendell Handy

Republican, Compton

OCCUPATION: Businessman. Age 46.

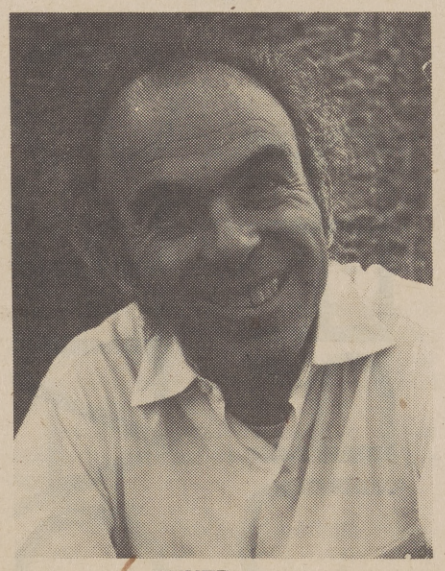
EDUCATION: Business Administration, UCLA, and Metropolitan Business

SECRETARY OF STATE CANDIDATES

FONG

SILLAS

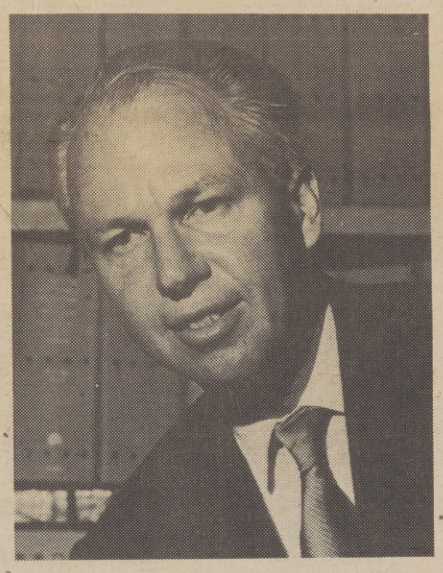
KARABIAN



FEUER

VAN CAMP

HANDY



BRANT

School, Los Angeles. OTHER: Elected to Compton School Board; served for 7 years; now President.

PRIORITIES: I would support legislation to establish commission to regulate the conduct of campaigns, check the background of candidates, and limit the amount of money spent for public office.

Brian R. Van Camp

Republican, Sacramento

OCCUPATION: Attorney - at -Law. Age 33.

EDUCATION: AB, Political Science, University of California, Berkeley, 1962; and Law Degree, U.C.'s Boalt Hall School of Law, 1965. OTHER: Formerly Deputy Attorney General and Legal Counsel to then Secretary of State, Frank M. Jordan. Since 1970, he has served in Governor Reagan's administration as State Commissioner of Corporations and Acting Secretary of Business and Transportation, the latter a cabinet post.

PRIORITIES: The Office of the Secretary of State should be a model of a fairness and efficiency administering the elections and corporations law entrusted to it. Election laws should be applied fairly and evenly to all parties. The office should not be a strident, noisy showcase of the occupant's political views. The high cost of campaigning must be reduced, possibly by shortening the time between the primary and the general election, but I oppose plans to extract new tax dollars from citizens to fund campaigns of all political candidates. The citizen should not be forced by the government to financially support a candidate not of his own choosing. As California Commissioner of Corporations, I have fought unfair business practices to protect the citizen and gain confidence in our economic system. The political system today lacks the people's confidence. The Secretary of State, by impartial, vigorous, and fair administration of election laws, could do much to regain people's respect so necessary for a healthy democratic process.

OTHER CANDIDATES

The above candidates for Secretary of State have either responded to THE OBSERVER's questionnaire or have been interviewed by the paper's editorial staff.

Additional candidates not listed above are as follows:

James Raymond Harvey, Democrat, Arcadia; Robert S. Jordon, Democrat, Saratoga; Kay McGlachlin, Peace and Freedom, Los Angeles; Michael B. Mongomery, Republican, South Pasadena; and James L. Shinn, Republican, Lakeport.

CONTROLLER CANDIDATES

Bert A. Betts

Democrat, Elverta

OCCUPATION: Certified Public Accountant; Municipal and Financial Consultant. Age 50.

EDUCATION: San Diego Schools; A.B., California Western University. OTHER: California Treasurer (1959-1967). Experience on State Boards, e.g., Pooled Money Investment Board. Earnings were quadrupled, savings on bonds in hundreds of millions, and streamlined office. College Accounting, Tax Teacher; Auditor, Advisor to local governments; President, School Board.

PRIORITIES: Fiscal professionalism is essential in California's key financial office. Integrity and credibility must be returned to government. Utilizing my education, experience and background in administration and finance, I intend to improve management of California's purse strings. My daily experience preparing income, inheritance, sales, property and other tax returns will be invaluable as Chairman, Franchise Tax Board and Member, Board of Equalization. I shall provide administrative leadership representing the taxpayer in tax fields. The magnitude of the Controller's financial transactions is immense, e.g., he audits, disburses and accounts for approximately $100,000 daily. I shall strive for increased savings, efficiency and economy in spending your money. Government costs and bureaucracy must be reduced! I shall work for increased investment earnings on the Pooled Money Investment Board. On the State Lands Commission, revenues from the tideland oil must be increased, and improved utilization of stateowned lands as one of our greatest natural resources.

TREASURER CANDIDATES

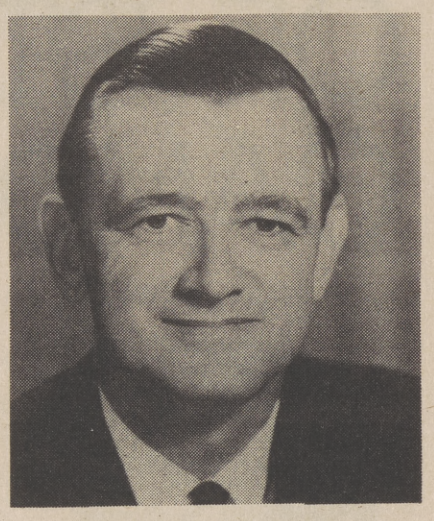
Robert H. Mendelsohn

Democrat, San Francisco

OCCUPATION: Member, Board of Supervisors, City and County and San Francisco. Age 36.

EDUCATION: B.A. University of California, Berkeley, 1959. Honors Graduate, Political Science. Coro Foundation Intern in Public Affairs, 1960-61. OTHER: Administrative Assistant, State Senator McAteer (San Francisco), 1964-67. (Wrote Bay Conservation & Development Commission legislation, 1965). Member, Regional & State Coastal Zone Conservation Commission, 1973-74. Chairman, Finance Committee, San Francisco Board of Supervisors, 1972-73. Chairman, Budget & Government Efficiency Committee, 1974.

PRIORITIES: As the chief fiscal officer of California, I would spearhead the drive for property and income tax reform. As chairman of the Franchise Tax Board and member of the Board of Equalization, the controller is in a unique position to recognize the inequities of the present tax structure, formulate proposals for legislative change, and argue them before the state legislature as an advocate for the citizens in behalf of fairer tax policies. The Controller is one of three members of the State Lands Commission. I would change that agency from one which has negotiated sweetheart contracts with oil companies and land developers and forced tidelands into haphazard development into one which is the keystone of a new statewide land use planning and control body. It should be modeled on the State Coast Commission (on which I sit), created by Proposition 20.



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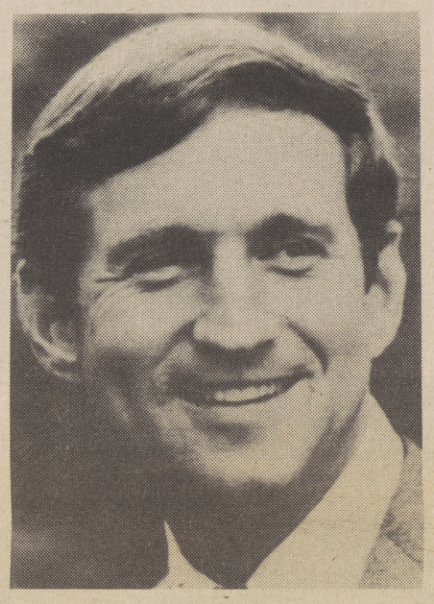


MENDELSOHN

BAGLEY

William T. Bagley

Republican, San Rafael

OCCUPATION: California State Legislator. Attorney -at-law. Age 45.

EDUCATION: San Rafael High School; University of California, Berkeley. Phi Beta Kappa, Valedictorian, Permanent Class President ('49); UC (Boalt Hall) School of Law ('52). OTHER: I have served in the State Assembly 14 years and was the chief legislative architect and mediator in bringing opposing forces together for enactment of California's major new tax, school finance and welfare reforms. My experience as a specialist in taxation and governmental finance, author of open meetings and records laws and the ongoing Bagley Conservation Fund should equip me for the closely-related responsibilities of State Controller.

PRIORITIES: I would serve as the completely independent watchdog over the people's tax dollars and the manner in which they are spent. The Controller not only must be dedicated to keeping the costs of government and taxation to a minimum, but he should have the practical ability of bringing together, for the public benefit, the executive and legislative branches, despite their divergent points of view. I will sponsor further tax reforms, provice accurate fiscal information, challenging administration and legislative spokesmen when necessary; attack the energy crisis, in the Lands Commission in behalf of consumers, taxpayers and workers; and encourage fur - ther beach and park expansion.

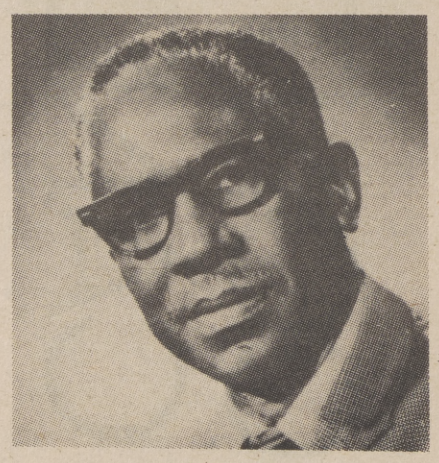
James L. Flournoy

Republican, Los Angeles

OCCUPATION: Attorney at Law.

EDUCATION: Graduate of Bishop College, Dallas Texas; Graduate M.A. University of California, Los Angeles; L.L.B. Southwestern. OTHER: 20 years of experience as an attorney. Ran unsuccessfully for Secretary of State in 1970.

EDITOR'S NOTE: James L. Flournoy did not respond to THE OBSERVER's questionnaire. Because of this, we cannot list his priorities.



FLOURNOY

OTHER CANDIDATES

The above candidates for Controller have either responded to THE OBSERVER questionnaire or have been interviewed by the editorial staff of the paper.

Those not listed above have either failed to respond or have not been interviewed.

They are: Keven Scanlon, American Independent, Arcadia; Ronald Brooks Cameron, Democrat, Whittier; Kenneth Cory, Democrat Westminister; David T. F. Rees, Democrat, Los Angeles; James L. Flournoy, Republican, Los Angeles; and Marian W. La Follette, Republican, Los Angeles.

Gray Davis

Democrat, Los Angeles

OCCUPATION: Financial Advisor - Attorney. Age 31.

EDUCATION: A.B. cum laude, Stanford University. LL. B., Columbia University. OTHER: Former Special Counsel to Los Angeles Mayor Tom Bradley on Financial Affairs. Treasurer, California Taxpayers Against Proposition 1, 1973. Finance Director and Treasurer of Mayor Tom Bradley's 1973 Campaign. Director of California Democratic Party Platform Commission, 1971-72.

PRIORITIES: Every dollar the Treasure can earn on investments, or save on bond interest, is one less dollar the taxpayers have to send to Sacramento. I intend to earn the top dollar for the people of California. That is why I will accept no campaign contributions from banks or bank officers, as has been the custom of previous Treasurers. The special interests which do business with the Treasurer's office should be kept at arm's length. I will establish a statewide Consumer Financial Service to to give the average citizen a fighting chance against the complicated, confusing and sometimes deceptive practices of California's financial institutions. I want to make comparison shopping as commonplace at the bank as it is at the supermarket. I want the office of State Treasurer to have a positive impact on the people it serves and I want that office opened to the kind of public scrutiny it deserves.

Charles C. Haskins

Democrat, Sacramento

OCCUPATION: Investment Officer, State Treasury of California. Age 57.

EDUCATION: Knoxville College, Knoxville, Tenn.; American Institute of Banking; Sacramento State College; University Ext. U.C. Davis, Ca. OTHER: Twenty years experience in the office of State Treasury as Assistant Deposit Officer, Assistant Investment Officer, Treasury Investment Office for the past seven years. Member: American Society for Public Administration. Member: Municipal Finance Officers Association.

PRIORITIES: I would continue to provide leadership in the State Treasury's Investment Program. In the last seven years this vigorous program has earned $700 million on the investment of temporarily idle state funds... the largest amount ever earned by any State. Greater Earnings in the investment program lessens the tax burden for California taxpayers. Earnings for the current fiscal year are expected to exceed $200 million. I will continue to provide the same sound bond selling program established by Ivy Baker Priest. The Triple-A rating obtained in 1972, is the highest rating possible. Bonds authorized by the voters and sold by the Treasurer under such coveted rating saves the taxpayer millions of dollars in interest costs. I will be ever vigilant to keep the cost of the State Treasury operation to a minimum with continued modern management, accounting and cost-control procedures. I will seek and support legislation aimed at improving and increasing the effectiveness of the State Treasurer's office.

Alan Short

Democrat, Stockton

OCCUPATION: State Senator, Attorney. Age 54.

EDUCATION: College - Law School. OTHER: Twenty years in State Senate (14 years on Senate Finance Committee and 16 years on Insurance and Financial Institutions Committee).

PRIORITIES: The State Treasurer is responsible for the banking and investing of all state funds. A prudent State Treasurer, through wise investment policies, can earn vast amounts of money

for the State. This lessens the tax burden of the citizens. A thorough knowledge of the bond market can enable the Treasurer to market state bonds when interest rates are low. This will save the taxpayers huge sums in interest payments. The funds realized from the sale of bonds can be invested in securities paying higher interest rates and thus earn money for the State. As State Treasurer, I promise to play no favorites with either bankers or investment house. I have no commitments to anyone but the citizens of this State. Every effort will be devoted to returning the maximum amount of money to the State Treasury through prudent investment practices.

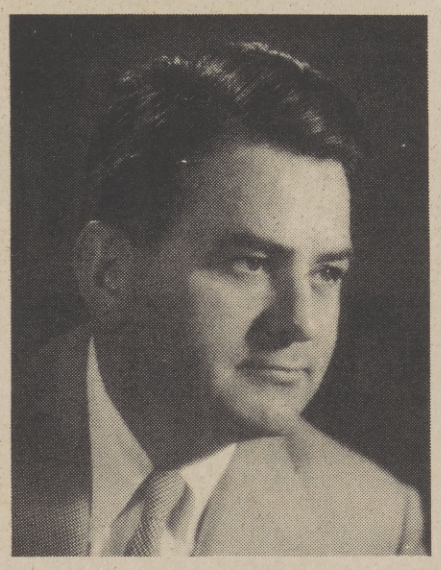
Jess M. Unruh

Democrat, Los Angeles

OCCUPATION: Businessman, Educator and Economist.

EDUCATION: Former speaker of the California Assembly and former Assemblyman from Los Angeles. Author of the 1959 Consumer Protection Act, Rapid Transit 1963; Law Enforcement Act of 1968; principal author of the California Job Development Corp; 1959 California Civil Rights Act and principal author of the first California income and property tax relief measures. Unsuccessful California gubernatorial candidate, 1970.

PRIORITIES: To restore clean government to California and create fair and equal financial opportunities for the businesses of California and its people. Conduct an in-depth study of the investment policies of the treasurer's office. Meet regularly with a wide range of financial experts. Further the cause for equal civil rights for women, create a blue ribbon commission to totally review procedures of those banks doing business with the state in regards to their minority affirmative action programs.



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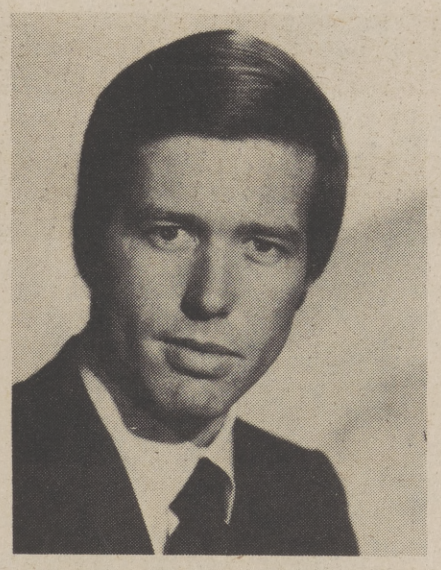


DAVIS

TREASURER CANDIDATES

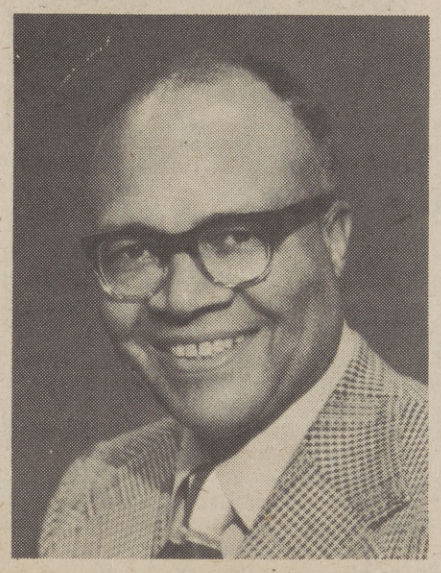
OTHER CANDIDATES

The above candidates for the office of State Treasurer have either responded to THE OBSERVER's questionnaire or have been interviewed by the editorial staff of the paper.

Those not listed above have either failed to respond or have not been interviewed.

They are:

W. Wayne Fortner, American Independent, El Monte; Cyril R. Kay, Republican, North Hollywood; John T. Kehoe, Republican, Sacramento; and Henry Quigley, Republican, Irvine.



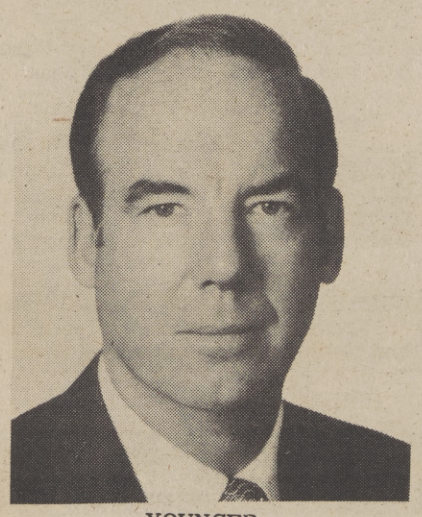
HASKINS

UNRUH

THE CANDIDATE GUIDE

ATTORNEY GENERAL

BUGLIOSI



YOUNGER

Vincent T. Bugliosi

Democrat, Beverly Hills

OCCUPATION: Attorney at Law; also professor of criminal law; former Los Angeles Deputy District Attorney, 1964-72. Age 39.

EDUCATION: Hollywood High School, Los Angeles; Business Administration degree, University of Miami; graduate of UCLA Law School OTHER: As Deputy District Attorney tired more than 800 criminal cases, won 105 major felony trials; criminal prosecutor on Charles Manson case.

PRIOIRITES: Bugliosi has practiced equal justice for all. The idea of one law for the poor and disadvantaged and another for the rich and powerful is one reason for growing public apathy and disrespect for the law. "As Attorney General, I intend to take immediate steps to reorder and refocus the priorities of law enforcement in California. I will insist that law enforcement personnel at all levels direct their attention to the real criminals in our society . . . the hard narcotics pushers, the 'respectable' fronts for organized crime, the irresponsible industrial polluters of our air and water, and the unchecked practitioners of consumer and investor fraud."

William A. Norris

Democrat, Beverly Hills

OCCUPATION: Attorney. Age 46.

EDUCATION: Phi Beta Kappa graduate, Princeton University, 1951, and first in graduation class from Stanford Law School, 1954. OTHER: President, Los Angeles Board of Police Commissioners under Mayor Bradley; State Board of Education; State College Trustees; twenty years practicing attorney; special counsel to California Attorney General and John Kennedy Presidential Commission.

PRIORITIES: Improving the quality of justice and safety in our society, making the law much more responsive to the needs of the people, and developing renewed respect for the law are the priorities in the Attorney General's office. In criminal law, this means creating a truly effective juvenile justice system, cracking down on drug-related crimes and their causes, constructing a correction system which really corrects and rehabilitates, and concentrating on stemming violent crime. In civil law, we must develop new ways to assure consumers they are protected from fraud; we must provide greater protections against private and governmental invasions of personal privacy; and most importantly, the Attorney General must move independently to force government to obey laws it now ignores. Finally the Attorney General must provide unique qualities of leadership and dedication to the law which will help dispel the pervasive cynicism toward the law and government.

Evelle J. Younger

Republican, Los Angeles

OCCUPATION: Attorney General of California. Age 55.

EDUCATION: A.B. and LL. B. degrees, University of Nebraska. Graduate study in criminology, Northwestern University Law School. OTHER: Special Agent, FBI; Deputy City Attorney, LA.; Pasadena City Prosecutor; Judge L.A. Municipal Court 1953-58; Judge, L.A. Superior Court, 1958-64; District Attorney Los Angeles County, 1964-70; Attorney General, California, 1970-present.

PRIORITIES: The following are programs initiated in my terms and which will be fully developed in the future: Reorganization and modernization of Division of Law Enforcement. Intensive training in legal constitutional requirements for local law enforcement; including "Peace Officer Law Report," monthly television training in law, and specialized advanced training courses. In consumer protection, have expanded staff, undertaken vigorous, successful prosecution program, implemented "preventive medicine" program, and proposed legislative remedies. Last year in two "consumer protection" cases, we achieved settlements that will bring California's citizens approximately $90 million. In environmental protection we have achieved a balance in protecting the environment and recognizing the need for planned growth and economic development. We have extensive programs in crime prevention; for senior citizens; for training of local crime prevention officers. Our task forces on problems of aging, resulted in tough new law governing operation of nursing homes. We have a task force on women's rights, fight discrimination on basis of sex.

SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION

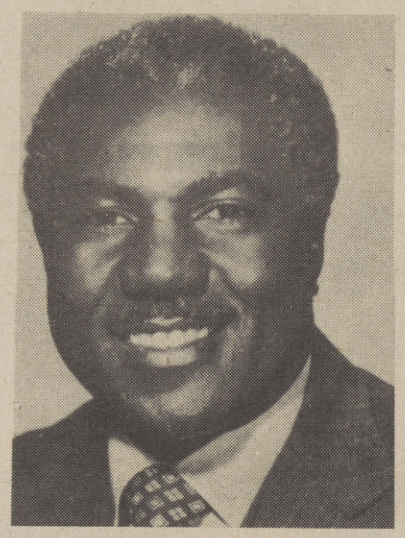
Wilson C. Riles

Sacramento

OCCUPATION: State Superintendent of Public Instruction. Age 57.

EDUCATION: B.A. Degree, Arizona State College, 1940; M.A. Degree, Arizona State College, 1947; numerous honorary degrees. OTHER: Fourteen years as a public school teacher and administrator. Former Director of Compensatory Education and Associate Superintendent of Schools. Selected to serve on the National Council on Educational Research, a Presidential appointment, confirmed by the U.S. Senate.

PRIORITIES: Although proud of the accomplishments of my first four years in office, I will continue to try to improve the quality of Education for all students. Much remains to be done: There should be reform of Junior and Senior high schools by trying to crack the stifling container of outmoded secondary curriculum. A wide range of work experience should be available to students so they will understand the many career options available to them. I will work toward the passage of a bill to authorize the Special Education Master Plan which will assure each handicapped child a place in the school system. Since teachers are the key to good education, special attention should be given to improvement of teacher education and teacher in-service training programs. The progress made in Early Childhood Education should continue in order to individualize instruction for each child and lower the adult-pupil ratio in the classroom.



RILES

OTHER CANDIDATES

The above candidate for Superintendent of Public Instruction has been interviewed by the editorial staff of THE OBSERVER.

Other candidates for this office either have not responded to THE OBSERVER's questionnaire or have not been interviewed.

They are:

Everett T. Calvert, West Covina; Mariana Alarcon Hernadez, Los Angeles; Harold G. Jindrich, Mountain View; Warren Linville, Montebello; Kent Lloyd, La Jolla; and Cornelia M. Meyer, Oakland.

UNITED STATES SENATOR CANDIDATES

Alan Cranston

Democrat, Palm Springs

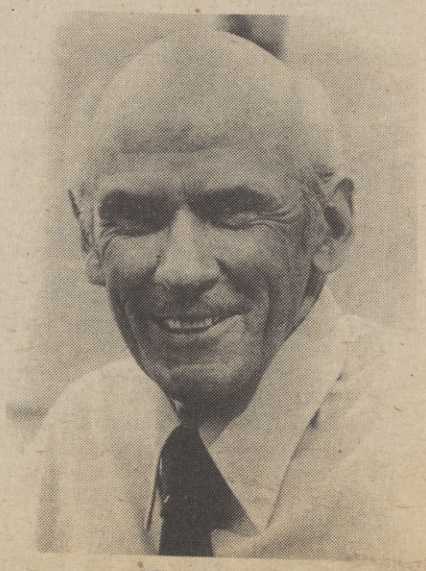
OCCUPATION: United States Senator.

EDUCATION: Pomona College (one year); University of Mexico (summer); Stanford University, graduated in 1936. OTHER: As United States Senator the past five years I have served on numerous committees from banking to veterans. Previous public experience includes two terms as California Controller and a founding role in the California Democratic Council.

PRIORITIES: The first priority is to provide leadership for this country. For too long we have been moving to a government of executive dominance. The Watergate scandal has drained the Administration's ability to lead, at the same time that it has taught us the dangers of concentrating too much power in one branch of government. I think Congress must move to fill the leadership vacuum we experience today. The reform of Congress' budgetary procedures, which I helped lead, is a crucial step in this direction, restoring to Congress the capability to deal intelligently and responsibly with the federal budget. Inflation is one of the most serious problems facing us. One important step to control it can be taken by cutting fat from both the $30 billion a year we spend overseas on foreign military bases and installations, and from the foreign economic and military aid which goes mostly to dictators.

power and Reserve Affairs).

PRIORITIES: California's next United States Senator will face the tremendous task of rebuilding faith in our system of government. No one man can do all things for all people and I would be quite leary of anyone who says he can. However, one man can create an environment in which Americans can do for themselves those things which government is trying to do for them at the present time. Rebuilding our faith in the government which has served us well for almost 200 years will be my number one priority in the Senate. It can be done by attacking the tough problems many Senators so far have refused to face. Inflation is forcing our senior citizens into a state of poverty and must be curbed. New energy sources can be developed if business and labor leaders are brought together and government power is used to encourage new investigation and production. It can be done by reforming our criminal justice system so that judges have the power to remove dangerous criminals from our communities.



CRANSTON

JOHNSON

James E. 'Johnny' Johnson

Republican, Los Angeles

OCCUPATION: President of Maiden of Steel, Inc. Retired Marine Corps Warrant Officer.

EDUCATION: Numerous degrees in various fields of government. OTHER: Appointed Director of California Department of Veterans Affairs, appointed Vice-Chairman of U. S. Civil Service Commission, later appointed Assistant Secretary of the Navy (Man-

OTHER CANDIDATES

The above candidates for United States Senator have either responded the THE OBSERVER questionnaire or have been interviewed by the editorial staff of the paper.

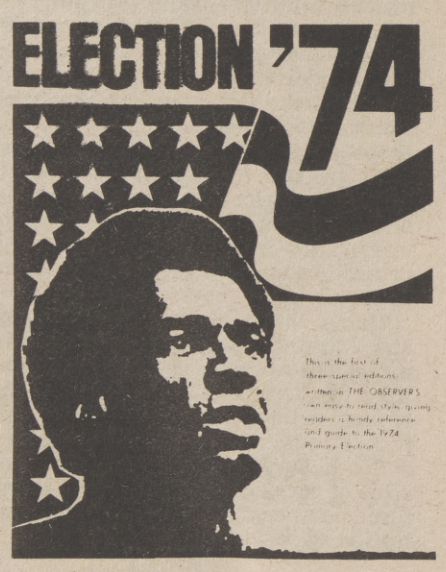
Those not listed above have either failed to respond or have not been interviewed.

They are:

Jack McCoy, American Independent, Carlsbad; Howard L. Gifford, Democrat, Patterson; Frank Kacsinta, Democrat, Sun Valley; and Thomas A. Malatesta, Republican, Los Angeles.

AMERICA'S NO.1 BLACK NEWSPAPER

call us today..... THE OBSERVER'S Political Representitive J. Shawn Ortiz at 916 452-4781, or write THE SACRAMENTO OBSERVER, P.O.Box 209, Sacramento, California 95801



THE CANDIDATE GUIDE

This is the first in a series of political specials to be published by THE SACRAMENTO OBSERVER this election year.

On next week, May 23, 1974, THE OBSERVER will feature assembly candidates in the 4th, 5th, 6th and 7th districts. The May 23rd issue will also feature candidates for county offices and local ballot measures.

The May 30, 1974 issue will carry THE SACRAMENTO OBSERVER's endorsements for California's constitutional offices including the hot gubernatorial race. The paper also will endorse in Assembly districts, county offices, and recommend support for certain State and local measures.

The issue of May 30th will feature a Black voter analysis, written by OBSERVER Publisher William H. Lee, detailing California's Black electorate.

The Sacramento Observer EDITORIAL AND SALES OFFICES:

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